Ambassador's Remarks at University College of Wales Stir House Democrats.

WILSON'S HISTORY QUOTED

Lively Debate Between Parties as to Which Was the More Critical of the Democratic Party's Founder.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Dec. 5.-Whether President-elect Wilson or Ambassador Whitelaw Reid had been the more critical of the inconsistencies of Thomas Jefferson was a question which the House debated in spirited fashion for almost an hour to-

day. Democratic attacks on the tenor of the recent speech of the American Ambassador to Great Britain, delivered at the University College of Wales on October 31, brought the emphatic retort from the Republican side that no one had been more harsh in his treatment of the character of Jefferson than had Mr. Wilson in his "History of the United States." The debate ended with the insertion in

"The Record" of a paragraph from Mr. Wilson's book, in which he said of Jefferson: "Washington found in him a guide who needed watching." Representative Gillett, a Massachusetts Republican, asked unanimous consent to insert in "The Record" the full text of

Mr. Reid's speech. Two Democrats-Representatives Jones and Shackelford-ob-"I had no idea of making this a political issue," commented Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, who brought on the controversy by assailing Ambassador Reid on account of certain isolated por-

tions of his speech. "Oh, no, of course not!" exclaimed score of Republicans in unison, and Mr. Good, of Iowa, read from Governor Wilson's history and asserted that no Democrat had a right to criticise Ambassador Reid after reading the President-elect's opinion of Jefferson.

#### Declare Address Laudatory.

Republican members insisted that if the entire speech of Mr. Reid were read it would be found that it was laudatory of Jefferson and that his criticisms of the different phases of that statesman's character were based on undisputed history.

Nevertheless, Mr. Palmer contended official denial, if not censure, and that Jefferson, but the great party founded

"I have read the address of Mr. Reid," answered Representative Mann, the minority leader. "My impression was that in the main it was laudatory of Thomas Jefferson, and there is certainly nothing in the address which in any way whatever is so condemnatory of the life of special rule for its consideration practi-Jefferson as the expressions in Mr. Wilson's printed article."

"And these statements of the ambas-sador are in the main sustained by citations from the various volumes to which he referred," said Mr. Langley, of Ken-

"In order that the American Ambassador to Great Britain may be put right.

I shall print with the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania an estimate of Thomas Jefferson by Woodrow Wilson, in his 'History of the United States," said Mr. Good. He then read from Mr. Wil-

The difference between Jefferson and The difference between Jefferson and General Jackson was not a difference of moral quality so much as a difference in social stock and breeding. Mr. Jefferson, an aristocrat, and yet a philosophic radical, deliberately practised the arts of the politician and exhibited oftentimes the sort of insincerity which subtle nature yields to without loss of essential integrity. Washington found him a guide who needed watching.

Mr. Gillett asked Mr. Palmer if the Ambassador's address did not also fairly represent the great qualities of Jefferson. I have said the Ambassador did rather



### Feeling Fagged?

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## THE DAY IN WASHINGTON WILL HEAR EXPERTS

Beauty and the Beast. If the busy bee would acquire a few

pointers in energy and industry, let that

small example of continuous activity qb-

serve the course of Representative Jeffer

son Levy. The wealthy bachelor member

of New York, is in the fight of his life

He is as excited as a schoolboy at a Fri-

day afternoon recitation, and there is a

total lack of calm and contentment in his

legislative career. Seeking to be gallant

and at the same time positive, Mr. Levy confronts the problem of retaining his

country home, Monticello, in the face of

opposition aroused by a woman, Mrs.

Martin W. Littleton, of New York. Within

a week the issue is to be fought on the

floor of the House. Mr. Levy scurries

from member to member, protesting that

the government has no right to acquire

seat in the gallery, and occasionally sends in another petition bearing the names of

numerous Americans who call on Mr.

Levy, in the name of patriotism, to vacate

the former home of Thomas Jefferson

With the passage of the bill for the physi-

cal valuation of railroads in the House to-

day, the measure providing that the gov-

ernment initiate steps to acquire Monti-

cello moves up a peg on the calendar. It

probably will be reached early next week,

Mrs. Littleton having persuaded the Rules

Committee that the bill should be given

privileged status. When the Rules Com-

mittee assented Mrs. Littleton said: "Ch,

you dears." Mr. Levy said other things,

The New York Democrats met yesterday

and decided to back up Mr. Levy in his

efforts to retain Monticello, which he as-

serts the government didn't want until he

had spent something like a half million

dollars on the place. Meanwhile Mrs. Lit-

tleton, at the head of the Jefferson Me-

merial Association, continues to bombard

Congress with page advertisements in

Washington newspapers, countless peti-

tions and letters and personal pleas, made

ficulties of certain Central American re-

publics in living up to their mottoes,

"Liberty" and "Independence." "For in-

extraordinary conditions prevailing. An

attorney general who had made himself

unpopular was in jail-had been there a

year, with no particular charge against

erally hundreds of political prisoners

were in confinement on no charges or

trumped up charges," he continued. "A

woman in the national capital who had

whose absence was regarded as more ce-

strable than her presence, was given no

tice to go into hiding until certain nego-

his property. Mrs. Littleton occupies i

tion will be retarded rather than promoted [From The Tribune Bureau.] by the Ill-advised and largely spectacular Washington, December 5. course of Democrats. A Constitutional Conservation Policy.

President Taft's declaration vesterda; before the National Rivers and Harbors Congress that the federal government should expend \$50,000,000 to perfect the levee system along the Mississippi, followed by Secretary Stimson's indorsement of that view to-day, with the additional assertion that the improvement made should be utilized to produce power, such power to be sold to consumers and the returns utilized to reimburse the taxpay ers, is regarded as indicative of a care formulated policy of the administration to deal with both questions on sound and businesslike basis. The President and his Secretary of War, both heartily in sympathy with the conservation policy, have devoted much time to these subjects, seeking both a system which would prove constitutional if tested in the courts and one which must recommend itself to all who might study it as sound from an economic standpoint. President Taft has in the past been somewhat reluctant to "plunge" in the matter of making improvements on the Mississippi. too much so for the satisfaction of man) of the enthusiasts, and those conversant with his views know that the question of expense, the propriety of the federal government expending so much money for purposes which seemed of chief importance to individual states, etc., have bothered him. Now, however, with the assistance of Secretary Stimson he has worked out a policy which he regards as thoroughly sound. He is convinced that if the funds are expended under the supervision of the army engineers there will be no serious waste and the improvements will prove efficient and lasting. The scheme of securing some measure of reimbursement for which Mr. Stimson is probably largely responsible meets any economic objection which may be raised, and the principle of exacting an adequate return for the power created and disposed of is one which must compel the admiration and support of all genuine conservationists. It is perhaps somewhat charac teristic of the President that he should have been chary of indorsing the Mississippi improvement and promulgating this policy at a time when he might have gained much political support thereby and that he now expounds it at a time when he has nothing to gain. It is commonly remarked, however, that he has expounded a policy which his successor

#### Taft, Bryan and the Filipinos.

can ill afford to ignore or oppose and that

President Wilson will fail to follow in the

footsteps of President Taft at his peril.

Those who recall the infinite harm donby William Jennings Bryan's advocacy of independence for the Filipinos, which served to prolong the insurrection and cost many American lives, are seriously disturbed over the Jones bill, which prothe ambassador's speech deserved vides for complete Philippine independence by 1920. According to advices reach-Mr. Reid had misrepresented not only ing Governor General Forbes, this matter has already begun to do harm in the Philippines, and probably will seriously interfere with legislation in the Philip-pine Assembly. The fact that Represenhim." The general did not notice the quiet clapping of one pair of hands. "Littative Jones is the chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee, that his bill is in accordance with the Democratic platform and that he purposes to apply for a played an important part in politics and cally insures its passage by the House this session. But the President sent for Representative Olmsted, the ranking Republican member of that committee, today and told him that if the bill were sent go." Just at this point the general obto the White House he would veto it before the ink on the measure had time to beginning to smile broadly, and he looked dry. President Taft, than whom there surprised. "Why, you have no idea how is no warmer friend of the Filipino and bad it was," he said. "They actually nad tions anywhere, feels very keenly on this President of the republic whom they subject. He regards the Democratic pro- feared would make political trouble"gramme as a grave injustice to them and just there the general was interrupted as likely to do infinite harm in the islands. by the cry of "Hurrah for Santo Domin-He is, and always has been, anxious that go!" and now the general does not know everything possible should be done to fit whether he will afford a warning or the Filipinos for self-government, but in merely excite admiration for the perview of the existing conditions he is con- turbed republic if he cites these facts in vinced that their progress in that direc- his official report.

dor would thus describe Jefferson.'

rather than of unjustified criticism.

Mr. Palmer read several extracts from

Mr. Reid's speech, "One Welshman-A

Glance at a Great Career," the title and

bers asserted were indicative of praise

omplete text of which Republican mem-

"It is a jarring note," said Mr. Palmer,

"especially at a time when the philosophy

and political convictions of Jefferson seem

to come in for enlarged support among

American people, to have the American

Ambassador at the court of the greatest

monarchy on earth take pains to go out

of his way to direct attention to what he

calls the 'odious details' in the conduct

of this great man 'as indicative,' in his own language, of 'the real character of

"He started out by giving Jefferson

tribute for the great things he had done

by referring to his 'head of gold,' and

"He not only flings his jibes at what

party which Jefferson founded, and, by

that they are not worthy followers of

Among the passages in Mr. Reid's

speech to which Mr. Palmer objected was

one referring to Jefferson as "that

strange medley of inconsistency, extrava-

gance, enthusiasm and fervid patriotic

The Pennsylvania Democrat acknowl-

edged that "there is much in this address

of Ambassador Reid which is true; there

is much which must have been put there

in any glance at his great career, which

shows a proper estimate of the man in

some of the aspects of his life and char

acter, but there is so much in it which

constitutes an aspersion upon the life

character and conduct of this great man

that I, for one, would not let the occasion pass without entering my protest."

Passages Criticised.

Mr. Palmer criticised several passages

Jefferson.

his utterances.

devotion."

briefly give Jefferson credit for the great things he accomplished," answered Mr. Palmer, "but he devotes the larger part of his address to what he himself calls the 'odious details' which show the true

G. G. H.

character of the man. No member of the This, said Mr. Palmer, was tantamount House could read the address without beto the charge that Jefferson was a dema ing shocked that an American Ambassa-

> Mr. Palmer also chided the ambassado for his references to the Democratic party. The Pennsylvanian defended the city government of New York and the party, in the following language:

> "And he, the ambassador, accompanies all this with his fear that the government of the great City of New York, which he declares for many years has been in control of the party which is proud to claim Jefferson, has wandered far from the course laid down by the founder."

# WANTS TREASURY AID

Sheldon Says Taft Has Not Refused His Request. George R. Sheldon fears that unless

the Treasury Department deposits \$20,000, then goes on in two-thirds of his address 000 in the banks throughout the country to prove that he had 'feet of clay' by 25 and 30 per cent call money may be calling atteention to what the Ambassaheard of at any time.

dor terms the absurd inconsistencies and extravagances of his life, his work and his suggestions for relief have been im parted to President Taft. The report that his request had been refused, however, Jefferson said and did, but sneers at the was not true, Mr. Sheldon said yesterday "The Treasury Department has with accomplishments of the great political

drawn \$91,000,000 from the banks of the misrepresentation and misstatements of country," said Mr. Sheldon, "at a time the facts, leaves his hearers to believe when the crops need to be moved. I think the situation could be much relieved by depositing \$20,000,000 in the banks throughout the country, and so informed President Taft, but I have received no reply. Louis G. Kaufman, president of the tically all of the postoffice appointments Chatham and Phenix National Bank, be- will be "pocketed" by Senators from the lieves that the period for extremely high interior districts wherever they might be noney is passing. He said that the affected by a change of administration Western banks in the reserve cities be- March 4. lieve the tide has turned and that money will continue to flow to reserve points Senate Commerce Committee to-day were until a normal condition has been reached. referred to members of the Senate, who, He does not view with alarm the suggested stringency in the event the govbanks, either in the interior or in New

> Other national bankers seen yesterday vere not willing to be quoted.

H. B. Matthews, of S. W. Straus & Co mortgage bankers, who have offices in New York and Chicago, gave the following opinion:

in Mr. Reid's speech, among them being the following, not in sequence of their utterance by the Ambassador:

I began by asking you to consider a few reasons why some work of his gave as much credit to the Welsh stock as anything done by any other man of the blood. But I do not commend him as a uniformly sound political thinker, or an altogether admirable man.

In fact as a political opponent he was at times ungenerous and underhanded. Even his close friend Madison was constrained to apologize for his frequent extravagances and inconsistences.

A few examples may show urgest need to the following the corn states is an excellent cure for pessimism. The strain of crop moving is passing. The west in increasing quantities. The West in increasing quantities. The West in increasing quantities and in the country, are in spiendid condition. The treemdous harvest of 1912 has made the west exceedingly prosperous, and now that the West exceedingly prosperous, and now that the West exceedingly prosperous, and now that the West manner of the west time and the west time was a constrained to apologize for his frequent extravagances and inconsistences.

A few examples may show urgest need the following the corn states is an excellent cure for pessimism. The strain of crop moving is passing, and money should flow back to New York from the West in increasing quantities. The West in increasing quantities. The West in increasing quantities and in the country, are in spiendid condition. The treemdous harvest of 1912 has made the west exceedingly prosperous, and now that the West exceedingly prosperous, and now that the West exceedingly prosperous, and in the country, are in spiendid condition. The treemdous harvest of 1912 has made in the country, are in spiendid condition. The treemdous harvest of 1912 has made in the country, are in spiendid condition. The treemdous harvest of 1912 has made in the country, are in spiendid condition.

# ON CURRENCY BILLS

Give Their Views to the House Sub-Committee.

MORGAN NOT TO BE CALLED PUNISHED FOR HIS VIEWS

Pujo Raps Stock Exchanges and Clearing House Associations and Suggests Closing Mails to Them.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 5.-Representative Carter Glass, chairman of the sub-committee of the House Banking and Currency Committee, delegated to frame a bill amending the currency laws, made public to-night a partial list of the financiers who have been invited to testify at the hearings which will begin on Jan-

Mr. Glass said the sub-committee had no intention of inviting J. Pierpont Morgan to come to Washington, as the list of witnesses included men who might speak authoritatively for the larger financial interests on the subject of currency legislation. He added:

legislation. He added:

Among those to whom invitations have been extended are A. B. Hepburn, of the Chase National Bank, New York City; James B. Forgan, of the First National Bank of Chicago, and Festus J. Wade, of St. Louis, representatives of the American Bankers' Association; J. Laurence Laughlin, of Chicago, Paul Warburg, of New York City, and J. V. Farwell, representatives of the National Citizens' League; ex-Representative Charles N. Fowler, of New Jersey; ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, of Philadelphia, and Victor Morawetz, of New York City, as representating those who have given special attention to money problems.

The National Credit Men's Association is asked to be represented by D. G. Endy, of Philadelphia, and A. H. Desatur, of

washington newspapers, countiess peter tions and letters and personal pleas, made all the more forceful by her attractive personality. Under these circumstances the action of the New York delegation brings only fleeting comfort to Mr. Levy. He won't have a moment's peace until the vote is taken—and Mrs. Littleton is quite as eager as the owner of Monticello. The House is in a sad dilemma over the battle between one of its members and the charming wife of another.

A Perplexed Soldier.

Brigadier General McIntyre, who has just returned from Santo Domingo, hrought back with him certain facts which to his mind demonstrated the difficulties of certain Central American reference in the committee.

While Mr. Glass occupied lamself with the international had heard of the order with a successful to the international had heard of the order with a more forceful by her attractive personality. Under these circumstances is aked to be represented by D. G. Endy, of Philadelphia, and A. H. Decatur, of Boaton; is aked to be represented by D. G. Endy, of Philadelphia, and A. H. Decatur, of Boaton; the laboring interests of the american resources of the American resources of the Schor, and Warren S. Stone, of the Bortherhood of Lecomotive Engineers. From the National Association of Labor, and Warren S. Samuel L. Wilhite, of Louisville; W. S. McCormack, of Duluth, and Edmond B. Fisher, of New York City, have been invited, and invited in the work of the agricultural interests who may be familiare with banking and currency matters.

In addition to the limited number of country bankers have been invited, and invited in the work of the agricultural interests who may be familiare number of the representatives of the agricultural interests who may be familiare number of the representatives of the agricultural interests who may be familiare number of the representative of the Implications which the international referation of Labor, and Warren S. Samuel L. Wilhite, of Louisville; W. S. McCormack, of Duluth, and Edmond B. Fisher, of New Y

While Mr. Glass occupied lamself with perfecting plans for beginning hearings his sub-committee, Representative said the general to-day to a Pujo, chairman of the sub-committee group in the War Department, "we found delegated to probe the meney trust, issued a statement in which he rapped

### the stock exchanges and clearing house Would Bar the Mails

Among other things, Mr. Pujo had this to say in his statement:

astociations

I believe that it is clearly shown that the stock and some of the produce exchanges as well as most of the clearing houses are conspiracies in restraint of trade. As such all of their interstate business should be barred from the malls. The committee, I feel certain, will recommend such action by the executive branch of the government.

tiations are completed, and she had to served that certain of his auditors were

> clude the exchanges, associations or bankers and brokers from use of the mails in
> interstate commerce unless complete reStandard Oil officials, returned at Dallas
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> Standard Oil officials, returned at Dallas
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> The Judge Archbald in the street and in accordance with the interstand oil officials are the street and the interstand oil officials are the street and the interstand oil officials are the street and interstate commerce unless complete re-organization is made. If they are not reorganized they will be treated exactly as the Louisiana Lottery was treated. I do not believe federal incorporation of stock exchanges will be attempted, but federal supervision will be demanded.

### Must Change Methods.

Mr. Pujo declared bills to carry out January and then attacked clearing houses anew, saying:

As now organized and conducted, clear-

As now organized and conducted, clearing houses force banks to join or refuse to "clear" their exchanges. In most cases this compels a bank either to join the association or go out of business. Being denied the clearances and support of other banks, institutions which refuse to join the associations are business pariahs.

To my mind this condition of affairs has become intolerable. It is the purpose of our investigation to present these conditions to Congress and to the country with a demand for legislation and action which will enforce the most revolutionary and beneficial reforms in the credit system of the nation. tem of the nation The money trust probers of the Banking

and Currency Committee have promised to resume their frequently interrupted in vestigation on December 9. Meanwhile the Glass sub-committee and the Pujo sub-committee are holding aloof from each other, and the efforts of Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the probers, to combine the two investigations have been unavailing.

Mr. Glass has pointedly informed Mr. Pujo on several occasions that the Glass sub-committee would jealously safeguard its right to frame currency legislation without the aid of either Mr. Untermyer or the other members of the Banking and Currency Committee.

### SENATE MAY BLOCK TAFT Postoffice Appointments Likely To Be Held Up.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Democratic leaders in the Senate apparently had gathered strength to-day for the movement to prevent the confirmation of the majority of appointments to be made by President Taft in the last three months of his administration. It is understood that prac-

Two nominations that came up in the it is understood, are likely to hold them up. The appointment of D. O. Newberry ernment does not deposit funds in the as collector of customs for the Albemark district in North Carolina was referred to Serator Simmons, and that of James J. Harbin as collector of the Saluria district in Texas to Senator Bailey,

Senator Simmons opposed a previous nominattion of Newberry. Senator Bailey will not report the Harbin nomination unless the Texas Senators approve it He does not expect they will do so.

TO CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON

German Liners Eastbound Quit Plym-

outh for Port to the Westward. Southampton, Dec. 5.—Southampton, instead of Plymouth, is to be made, from January 1, the first port of call after leaving New York for the steamers Amerika and Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, of the Hamburg-American Line.

Pisa, Italy, Dec. 5.—Giuseppe de Marinis, one of the members of the Camorra who was convicted at Viterbo of being implicated in the murder of Cuocolo and sentenced to thirty years imprisonment, has become inagne. He has been transferred to an asslum for the criminal insentence.

# OTHERS DRIVEN OUT BY HARVESTER TRUST

Bankers and Others Invited to Implement Dealers Tell of Being Forced to Return Independent Companies' Goods.

One Witness Declares International Took Away Its Machines Because He Talked Against Trusts.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.-Two implement dealers testified this afternoon, at the hearing of the government's suit to dissolve the International Harvester Company, that they had been forced to return carlot shipments of independent companies' machinery in order to obtain more sup-

plies from the International. William H. Green, of Creighton, Neb., who testified this morning that his supply of International machines had been taken from him because of his anti-trust views, on cross-examination this afternoon was asked why he was inimical to so-called trusts.

"I considered I was only a frog in tub," he replied, "and had to jump when the International got after me to protect myself or it would drive me into bank

ruptcy. After the formation of the International company, Green said, he was visited by a stranger, who inquired his feeling toward trusts. His views were not favorable, he said, and the stranger then told him he was a secret agent of the International Harvester Company and that unless Green stopped talking against trusts the International lines would be taken from

Green said that three weeks later his stock was checked up and the Interna-

the International had heard of the order after the car was in the Belleville yards and had insisted that he return the shipment to the Acme factory, cancelling his order. A carload of Deering machines that he had also ordered, he said, was delayed until the Acme shipment had John A. Falaska, of Weatherford, Okla.

related that he had tried to put in an independent line, but had to cancel the order before he could get any more International machines.

### GOING OVER OIL EVIDENCE Federal Officials Discuss Dismissal of Indictments.

of the government.

In listing securities, in limiting the size of their membership and by various other restrictions the stock exchanges and clearing house associations become, in effect, gigantic trusts, monopolies of commerce that are amenable to the law. The New York Stock Exchange is a striking example of this business domination.

Imissal Of Inductations.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Attorney General Which it was decided not to sel which it was no better authority on Philippine conditions anywhere, feels very keenly on this president of the republic whom they subject. He regards the Democratic pro
fegred would make political trouble.

Striking example of this business domination.

Striking example of this business domination.

Striking example of this business domination.

The postal laws will be invoked to exchanges, associations or bank
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indicates attorning at the postal laws will be invoked to exchanges, associations or bank
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indicates at the providence and the providenc indictments, especially those against last August for the alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The service of the warrants for the arrest of John D. Archbold, H. C. Folger, jr., and W. C. Teagle, of the Standard Oil, indicted with others at Dallas in connection with the case against the Magthese ideas would be introduced early in nolia Petroleum Company, is being held up by order of the Attorney General, because, Mr. Wickersham states, the evidence which so far has been brought to his attention did not justify their indictment and would not warrant removal proceedings. Mr. Atwell and Mr. Morrison, whose in-

vestigation is expected to reveal whether here has been any violation of the decree dissolving the Standard Oil Company, discussed the general phases of the Texas situation with the Attorney General and James A. Fowler, his assistant. No conclusion was reached, but Mr. Morrison and Mr. Atwell were instructed to make a careful joint study of the evidence and report to Mr. Wickersham whether in their judgment it was sufficient to sustain the indictments. Other conferences proba-

#### TRUSTS GET HARDEST BLOW U. P. Decision Greatest Step in Sherman Law Enforcement.

Washington, Dec. 5 .- The task of the Department of Justice in connection with the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger, ordered dissolved last Monday, was considered by Attorney General Wickersham at a conference to-day with the attorneys who represented the government in the case. The decree of dissolution under the mandate of the Supreme Court must be entered by the United States District Court of Utah within three months.

The Attorney General has retained C. A. everance, one of the attorneys who prose cuted the suit, to take direct charge of the government's interests in the hearings before the court in connection with the provisions of the decree.

In this decision, it was indicated to day, Attorney General Wickersham believes that the Supreme Court probably has taken its greatest step in vitalizing the Sherman law. The general principles laid down are regarded by officials of the Department of Justice as of immeasurable value in the enforcement of the anti-trust

Salt Lake City, Dec. 5 .- Harriman system officials arriving here to-day disclaimed any intention of discussing or considering the dissolution mandate of the Supreme Court in the Union Pacific

"The folks in New York will have to read those signals; they are not in our books," said one of the traffic men.

According to J. A. Munroe, vice-president in charge of traffic for the Union Pacific, the segregation of roads which the merger decision will entail will be a simple matter, as each road has its own president, its own auditing system and an organization practically autonomous

CAMORRIST BECOMES INSANE.

## HOLIDAY GIFTS

Silverware whose distinction of design and beauty of finish are unexcelled-a wide variety to choose from, both simple and elaborate pieces, most attractively priced.

DIAMONDS, PRECIOUS STONES, WATCHES, GOLD JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER, BRONZE ELECTROLIERS, STATIONERY, LEATHER GOODS, CANES AND UMBRELLAS.

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Maiden Lane

# SENATE GOES SLOWLY

Only One Witness Disposed of in Two Days of the Impeachment Proceedings.

W. A. May Connects the Jurist with the Sale of the Katydid Coal Dump to E. J. Williams.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 5 .- Further testimon; designed to show the connection of Judg-Robert W. Archbald, of the Commerce Court, with transactions involving the sale of the Katydid culm dump at Scranton, and that he had used his judicial office to induce the Eric Railroad Company to part with the property, was given before the Senate to-day, when Edward J. Williams, said to have been the partner of Judge Archbald in the transac tion, was further examined.

Although the Senate has already de voted two days to the hearing of evidence only one witness has been disposed of. the second witness being called not long before adjournment to-day. Senators are already beginning to display impatience at the slow progress of the trial. The evidence to-day was in large measure a repetition of that taken by the House Judiciary Committee.

The second witness heard was W. A. May, vice-president and general manager of the Hillside Iron and Coal Company. an Eric Railroad subsidiary. Mr. May toid of receiving Williams with a letter from Judge Archbald asking if the Katydid dump was for sale. A consultation be-tween Mr. May and Vice-President Richardson, of the coal company, and also the Philippines and the United States of the railroad company, followed, at and develop new trade relations with which it was decided not to sell. On Au- European countries. The Philippines, he gust 25, 1911, May testified, Richardson thinks, will derive the same benefits as told him to go ahead with the sale.

"Why did he say to go ahead?" in-

"He told me Judge Archbald had been met Judge Archbald in the street and in accordance with their areas. The May said he then wrote to Williams offering to sell the dump. He acknowledged The license fee for a board containing receiving another letter from Judge Arch- 250 square feet or less is fixed at \$25, and

f \$4,500 be kept confidential.

Witness told of Richard Bradley confeet shall pay a tax of \$75 a year. of \$4,500 be kept confidential.

but he testified he did not know Bradley had agreed to pay \$20,000 for the property He denied that he withdrew a form of sale submitted to Bradley because "he IN ARCHBALD'S TRIAL had a tip" that Judge Archbald's conduct was being investigated. He gave as the reason that litigation was threatened by persons claiming an interest in the dump Under cross-examination Williams testified that William G. Boland had asked him to get Judge Archbald to write the

senting to buy the dump from Williams

letters to Mr. May, and that Boland had been promised an interest in the property. J. H. Rittenhouse, of Scranton, a witness soon to appear in the trial, was "admonished" to obey the summons of the TELLS OF JUDGE'S LETTERS Senate. On complaint of Representative to obey the subpœna a special order was ssued by the Senate for the "attachment" of the person of the witness. He was brought into the Senate just before adjournment and admonished by President

### FILIPINO FREEDOM REMOTE

Bacon that he must hold himself ready to

testify at any time until released by the

Independence Talk Premature, Says Governor Forbes. [From The Tribune Burcau.]

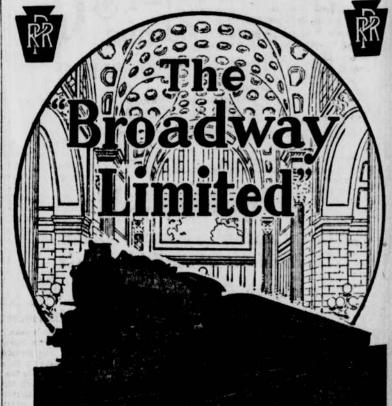
Washington, Dec. 5 .- Governor General W. Cameron Forbes, of the Philippines, who has been in the United States since early in May on account of ill health, is in Washington to confer with War De partment officials preparatory to his return to the islands. He will leave Washington to-morrow and will sail from Seattle on December 16.

Much progress in industry, commerce

and education has been made under the administration of Governor Forbes, but he declares that talk of immediate inde pendence for the Filipinos is premature. He does not believe that the people of the islands have reached the stage where they can govern themselves and at the same time conserve the prosperity brough to them by the supervision of Uncle Sam Still greater prosperity for the Ph pines is in sight as a result of the Panama Canal according to Governor Forbes, He declared that the opening of that waterway will greatly stimulate trade between

### TAX WAR ON BILLBOARDS.

Summit, N. J., Dec. 5.-Summit has begun a crusade against billboards by im Five days later, Mr. May testified, he posing a tax on display surfaces graded board shall exceed ten baid, who asked that the purchase price between 250 and 500 square feet at \$50



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Lv. Washington Lv. Baltimore	3.10 P. M.

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